heavens, furnishing an order, not only real, but obvious. But it; is just as evident that this is not the system adopted in the government of the earth, in many of the departments of which there appear to the eye of man only reigning confusion and uncertainty.

Our scientific inquirers, in investigating the separate laws, have not sufficiently attended to that PAETICULAU DLSPOSITJON"

AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE AGENTS OF NATURE, which necessarily issue in the uncertainty which everywhere meets our eye. The circumstance to which we refer arises from the COM PLICATION, and it gives rise to the FORTUITIES OF NATUIIE.

Man at times complicates the relations of natural powers, in order to produce fortuity. *He shakes, for instance, the dice-box, in order that neither he nor any one else may be able k> predict the die which is to cast up. There is, we maintain, a similar complication in the Divine arrangement of natural agents, and all to produce a similar end—to surround man with events which are to him accidental, but which to CJod an.; instruments of government.

We have seen that physical, nature is so admirably adjusted as to produce a number of very beneficent general laws. The events occurring in this orderly manner may bo anticipated, pains may be taken for welcoming them when they are expected to be good, and of avoiding or averting them when they are supposed to be evil. But all the results flowing from the adjust-ment of natural objects are not of this regular character. There are others, which, so far from being' in accordance with any general law, are rather the result of the unexpected crossing and clashing, contact or collision, of two or more agencies. Falling out in an isolated, accidental manner, they cannot possibly be foreseen by the greatest human sagacity; I lie good which they bring cannot be secured by human foresight,, nor can the evil

which they produce be warded off by human vigilance.

Not that we are to regard the phenomena now referred to, an happening without a cause. Both classes of phenomena proceed from physical causes, but the one from causes HO arranged as to produce general effects, and the other from causew HO disposed JIB to produce an individual or isolated result The genera! law of cause and efiecf in,—that the same correlated aubBtanccB, in the same relations to each other, produce the name changes. Now,